

URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.



YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1944.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Officer  
of Maternity and Child Welfare Service:  
J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:  
E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Castleford Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you, this my fourth Annual Report for the year 1944. Since my last report to you the war in Europe has come to an end and following on that certain necessary restrictions, imposed on grounds of National Security, have been removed.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.....	4,394 acres.
Population (estimated R.G. 1944).....	38,840.
Rateable Value.....	£184,616.
Penny Rate.....	£700.

There has been since 1938 a progressive decrease in our population according to the Registrar General's returns. This is probably due in some measure to many of our men and women being called to one or other of the services or drafted into Industry, though how far other factors may be involved I am not prepared to say.

1938.....	43,990.
1939.....	42,750.
1940.....	41,260.
1941.....	41,020.
1942.....	40,270.
1943.....	39,600.
1944.....	38,840.

BIRTHS.

Live Birth Rate - 23.66 per 1,000 Civilian Population (Legit22.6)  
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales - 17.6 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Live Birth Rate for smaller towns with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 - 20.9 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Still Birth Rate - 0.69 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Still Birth Rate for England and Wales 0.50 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Still Birth Rate for smaller towns with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 - 0.61 per 1,000 Civilian Population.

DEATHS.

Crude Death Rate - 11.46 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Death Rate for England and Wales - 11.6 per 1,000 Civilian Population.  
Death Rate for smaller towns with a population between 25,000 and 50,000 - 12.4 per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Deaths - contd.

Death Rate from Puerperal Infections - 1.05 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).  
Death Rate from Puerperal Infections for England and Wales -  
- 0.28 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).  
Death Rate from Other Maternal Causes - 2.11 per 1,000  
Total Births (Live and Still).  
Death Rate for Other Maternal Causes for England and Wales -  
- 1.25 per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still).

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR.

For All Infants - 51.14 per 1,000 Live Births.  
For England and Wales - 46 per 1,000 Live Births.  
For Legitimate Infants - 49.94 per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.  
For Illegitimate Infants - 78.94 per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.  
For Diarrhoea under two years - 2.17 per 1,000 Live Births.  
For Diarrhoea under two years for England and Wales - 4.18  
per 1,000 Live Births.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1944.

Heart Disease - 120, Other Circulatory Diseases - 14,  
Bronchitis - 34, Pneumonia - 46, Other Respiratory Diseases - 5,  
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions - 43, Cancer (all forms) - 54,  
Convulsions, Malformations etc. - 15, Premature Birth - 15,  
Suicide - 4, Accidents and Other Violent Causes - 15, From all  
other causes - 100,  
Total - 446.

GENERAL PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

These include a Laboratory Service operated by the West Riding County Council, an analyst service, an Ambulance service, which in 1944 came directly under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, and has a fleet of three ambulances which, except in certain circumstances transport all but infectious disease cases, a hospital service catering for infectious diseases, a War-Time Nursery at Church Street catering for children up to five years of age, a Scabies Service, a Maternity and Child Welfare Service and a Maternity Home. All are in active operation and running smoothly.

First Aid Posts.

These were disbanded on the 15th November, 1944 after having served potentially a very useful service since the beginning of the war.



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

X-RAY SERVICE.

The X-Ray Service for Ante-Natal Patients, initiated in 1941 and operated by a Doctor experienced in this work has been of inestimable value. 35 patients were X-Rayed in 1944.

CONSULTANT SERVICE.

In February 1944 Mr. Jeaffreson who is one of the consultants attached to the Leeds Maternity Hospital was appointed as Obstetric and Gynaecological Consultant to this Authority in place of Mr. Gough who retired. This Service was enlarged and extended and is serving an extremely useful purpose. 45 patients were seen by Mr. Jeaffreson in 1944.

EMERGENCY CASES.

Payment was provided through the Leeds Workpeoples Hospital Fund in respect of 70 patients sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, such payment being arranged direct by the Leeds Maternity Hospital. During the year a total of 100 Castleford patients were admitted to the Leeds Maternity Hospital, 9 to the Walton Hall Emergency Maternity Home, 4 to St. James Hospital, Leeds, 6 to the Pontefract County Institution, 2 to Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury, 5 to Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds and 1 to Hazelwood Maternity Home.

CASTLEFORD MATERNITY HOME.

The work at our Maternity Home has proceeded satisfactorily during the year. Following the recommendations of the Rushcliffe Report this Council has instituted a 96 hour fortnight, and the staff have one day per week and a half day every alternate Sunday plus three hours per day. It would have been desirable if the services of two nurses with the Certificate could have been obtained to implement the recommendations but owing to the present acute shortage of nurses, so far we have been able to obtain the services of only one qualified nurse.

During 1943 the scheme was evolved of augmenting the Ante-Natal Clinics at the Maternity Home to two sessions per week, namely Monday and Wednesday mornings, and this in practice has worked out very well and has served much better the needs of the patients attending the Home. These clinics are held from 10.30 a.m. onwards, usually ending about 1.0 p.m. or even later. Full advantage is taken of the Consultant Service now in operation and the X-Ray service when required.

Matron and her staff have carried on magnificently during the year in spite of difficulties and have done so most successfully.

One of our most distressing problems during the year has been the fact that owing to limited accommodation it has been impossible to accept all patients desirous of having institutional accommodation during their confinement and lying in period, and doubtless this point will be borne in mind by this Council when building restrictions are lifted. It is realised that new legislation is under consideration but in spite of that I would make a strong plea that this Council at the first opportunity should consider means whereby the accommodation at the Castleford Maternity Home could be augmented by extension but preferably otherwise.

We have a population of close on 40,000 and the Maternity Home with a total bed accommodation of only 14. Such a hospital should provide a sufficient number of lying in beds and should include in addition a sufficient number of Ante-Natal beds, Septic Beds, and Observation beds. There should also be an operating theatre as well as the usual labour rooms. In an industrial area such as ours the above layout is not only an amenity but a vital necessity. At the present moment our home can deal only with normal cases but cannot take into consideration the needs of the expectant Mother who during her pregnancy requires hospital nursing and observation. The type of case to which I refer is in addition to the "Emergencies" which are now sent to outside hospitals. This statement of fact could be enlarged upon but sufficient has been said to give a rough outline of how our needs could be met

Admissions during the year 1944 were as follows.

Castleford Cases.	166
W.R.C.C. Cases.	85
Pontefract Cases.	30
Methley Cases.	11
South Kirby Cases.	1

Total.	293
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The figure of 293 is an increase of 25 cases over last years total. Medical Aid had to be summoned for 124 Mothers, 11 Ante-Natal Patients, and 12 Babies. 27 patients were sent to the Leeds Maternity Hospital and of these 10 were returned after confinement to the Castleford Maternity Home in view of the very limited accommodation now existing at the Leeds Maternity Hospital. 7 were sent to Walton Hall Emergency Maternity Home, 1 to Killingbeck and 1 to another Maternity Home. 130 bookings, be it noted, had to be refused during the year.

#### CLINICS.

Four Health Visitors are employed by this Authority, one is attached to Sagar Street, one to Glass Houghton, one to Airedale and one to Whitwood Clinics. These clinics are held as follows

	<u>Infant Welfare.</u>	<u>Ante-Natal.</u>
Sagar Street.	Monday and Thursday 2.0. to 4.0. p.m.	The first four Tuesdays in each month at 10.30.a.m.
Airedale.	Monday. 2.0. to 4.0. p.m.	1st, 2nd, and 4th, Thursdays at 1.30.p.m.
Glass Houghton.	Tuesdays. 2.0. to 4.0. p.m.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 2.0.p.m.
Whitwood.	Monday. 2.0. to 4.0. p.m.	1st, 2nd and last Tuesday mornings at 10.30.a.m.



Dr. Johnson, Medical Officer of the Whitwood Clinic resigned from her post owing to pressure of work and Dr. Shuttleworth was appointed in her stead and commenced duties on the 24th June, 1944.

Mrs. Cressey - Health Visitor resigned from her position on the 10th May, 1944 and we were successful in obtaining the services of Miss J. Brooks who commenced duty on the 25th September, 1944.

The Health Visitors are to be congratulated on the way in which they have carried out their many and varied duties.

The Rushcliffe recommendations as they refer to the salaries etc., of the Health Visitors have been put into operation.

#### CHURCH STREET WAR-TIME NURSERY.

This Nursery is situated in Church Street and is a converted Elementary School. It was officially opened on the 24th February, 1944 and the staff originally consisted of a Matron, A Nursery Trained Assistant, a Nursery Nurse and two probationers. As time went on a third and then a fourth probationer was appointed, the staff being thus kept directly proportional to the number of children attending the nursery i.e. in the ratio of 1 to 5. This nursery is open from 7.0.a.m. to 7.0.p.m. except on Saturday when the hours are 7.0.a.m. to 1.0.p.m. and children from 0 - 5 years are admitted where the Mother is working or in certain other exceptional circumstances. Long before this nursery was opened it was felt that such an institution would fulfill the needs of a certain section of the community and this in practice has undoubtedly proved to be the case. It was not at this stage felt to be in the interests of the nursery to employ a Warden. However should the circumstances vary in such a way to necessitate this step, then the appropriate action will be taken. Rushcliffe conditions are in operation here.

#### AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE PER MONTH.

	<u>0 - 2 years.</u>	<u>2 - 5 years.</u>
February.	24	-
March.	23	4
April.	23	7
May.	21	15
June.	20	18
July.	15	18
August.	13	15
September.	10	15
October.	10	13
November.	12	14
December.	12	12

### HEAD LICE.

The Health Visitors report that the incidence of Head Lice is low in Castleford and where necessary every means is being adopted to disseminate practical information on the treatment of this condition.

### CHILD LIFE PROTECTION AND ADOPTED CHILDREN.

We have only one Foster Child on our books and the child is in a good home.

There are now 26 Adopted children in Castleford and these are visited regularly by the Health Visitors.

### PREMATURE INFANTS.

There were 27 Premature Babies born in Castleford during the year and of these 15 died. The local supervision of midwives is not vested in this Authority but as soon as the Midwives cease to attend on such a case our Health Visitors are invariably informed and concentrate on it immediately. The one great difficulty at the moment lies in the fact that hospital accommodation when required is not readily available for such infants.

### ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Efforts are being made as suggested in the circular from the Ministry to co-operate with the County Council of the West Riding to formulate a scheme to deal effectively with such cases.

### SCABIES.

The treatment of Scabies was carried on at the three First Aid Posts in Castleford, namely Wesley Street, Wellington Street, and Red Hill and the treatments were performed by the personnel of these posts. Miss Eaglen S.R.N., S.C.M. had the duty of supervising the work of treatment at the clinics, also following up and investigating cases of scabies in the home. On the closure of the First Aid Posts and the disbanding of the personnel on the 15th November, 1944 the work of treatment was centred at the Wesley Street premises and the personnel selected from previous full time members of the staff at the posts were remunerated for carrying on the treatments. In view of the fact that the original difficulties encountered, both practical and administrative, had been largely smoothed out and the service was running smoothly it was found possible to curtail the work carried out by Nurse Eaglen by two days per week during which time she was engaged on the work of Diphtheria Immunisation. The steps taken by this Authority to keep Scabies in check in Castleford has to a very large extent been successful and the results obtained have fully justified the means taken to combat the infection. Those men and women who have carried out the treatments have done what may appear to be a most uninteresting job but they have the consolation of knowing that their efforts have materially aided the war effort in allowing men and women to return to work at the earliest possible moment. Scabies became a notifiable disease under this Authority on the 30th August, 1943.



The numbers of cases of Scabies treated at the various First Aid Posts during the year are as follows.

	<u>Wesley Street.</u>	<u>Wellington Street.</u>	<u>Red Hill.</u>
	<u>Jany-Dec.</u>	<u>Jany- Nov.</u>	<u>Jany-Nov.</u>
No. of cases attending for 1st treatment.	399	144	257
No. of cases attending for two or more treatments.	755	285	463

6 patients were removed to hospital during the year for in-patient treatment. They were mainly older people who developed complications and whose living conditions were such that they failed to respond to treatment.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

These will be treated in the Sanitary Inspectors report including a report on the water supply and the steps taken to combat infestation.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

This Authority took over control of immunisation arrangements of all children up to the age of 15 years on 20th May, 1942 and it might be of interest to study the progress made from December, 1941 to December, 1944.

#### Percentage of Children Immunised.

	<u>0 - 5 years.</u>	<u>5 - 15 years.</u>
1941.	10.37%	32.91%
1942.	28.33%	51.22%
1943.	44.91%	87.02%
1944.	49.84%	89.52%

It will be seen that in the age groups 5 - 15 there has been a steady rise in the number of children immunised and this has gone on progressively throughout the years under consideration.

It should eventually be possible to reach somewhere around 95% but to do so and to maintain it will involve a greater and more concentrated effort than that entailed to raise it from say 51% to 87%. The task will be to make contact with those who object to the principle of immunisation

and to overcome their objections by means of persuasion. During 1944 Dr. Hunter performed all the immunisations at schools. At first he was assisted by one of my office staff but the work was later taken over by Nurse Eaglen on 4th April, 1944. She is employed on two days per week to assist Dr. Hunter and to visit homes and schools in the furtherance of our campaign.

The position of the 0 - 5 Age Group is not so satisfactory though even here there has been a very definite increase in the number of children immunised. This is the age group we most want to have immunised and the one where the greatest difficulty is experienced. It will only be by continual propaganda and by making the facilities for immunisation easier that we will make progress in this direction.

During the same period 1678 Schick tests were done and of those three were found to be positive. All three were re-immunised.

#### Notifications of Diphtheria.

##### Totals of all ages.

1941.	94
1942.	68
1943.	45
1944.	39

##### up to 15 years of age.      over 15 years of age.

1941.	77	17
1942.	48	20
1943.	25	20
1944.	21	18

##### Number of children immunised in 1944.

##### 0 - 5      5 - 15.

Immunisations.	532	426
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It will be noted that the annual notification of Diphtheria in those over 15 years of age has remained fairly constant whereas in the under 15 group a sharp decline has resulted over the same period. This I venture to suggest provides an accurate index of the effectiveness of the measures provided by this Council to reduce the incidence of Diphtheria in Children.

Three children died of Diphtheria, two had not been immunised and the third had not been sufficiently long immunised to feel the full effects of immunisation.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious Diseases in the various age groups, the numbers of such cases removed to hospital for treatment and the number of deaths.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1944.  
(SHOWN IN AGE GROUPS)

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.															
NOTIFIED DISEASES.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Cases removed to hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.	39	1	1	4	2	3	6	4	5	10	1	2	-	39	3
Erysipelas.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	5	-	-
Pneumonia.	25	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	4	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	161	4	7	11	13	17	65	26	5	6	6	1	-	157	-
Whooping Cough.	33	4	8	4	3	7	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles.	14	1	1	-	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	6	-
Dysentery.	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Totals.	294	13	19	22	20	35	83	35	15	23	11	13	5	201	54





TUBERCULOSIS.

The following tables give particulars regarding Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year 1944.

	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Totals.</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M &amp; F.</u>
Number of cases on the register 1st Jany./44.	105	86	53	35	279
Number of cases notified for 1st time during 1944	31	26	10	4	71
Totals.	136	112	63	39	350
Number of cases removed from register during 1944.	9	10	-	-	19
Number of cases remaining on register 31st December, 1944.	127	102	63	39	331

Notifications.	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non Pulmonary.</u>	
71	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
At all ages.	31	26	10	4	10	7	3	3
Under 1 year.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
1 - 5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
5 - 15	2	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
15 - 25	11	10	-	2	-	2	-	-
25 - 35	6	8	1	-	-	3	-	1
35 - 45	5	4	-	-	3	2	1	1
45 - 55	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	-
65 and over.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Treatment for this condition can be obtained at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, the Leeds Venereal Diseases Clinic and at other adjacent clinics.

176.100.8/45.M.O.H.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my appreciation of the continued confidence the Council repose in me. I also wish to thank my staff for their good work during the year, and for their valued help in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLEFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT

Sanitary and Cleansing Department

YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1944.

1st. January to 25th. June, 1944 -  
T.E.BIRTWISLE, M.B.E., F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., M.I.P.C.

28th. June to 31st. December, 1944 -  
E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.



URBAN DISTRICT OF CASTLEFORD.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Year ended 31st. December, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I beg to place before you the Annual Report for the year 1944.

As intimated in his previous report, Mr.T.E.Birtwisle, M.B.E., your former Chief Sanitary Inspector, relinquished office under the terms of the Superannuation Acts in June last, and was succeeded by myself. My first Annual Report thus covers a year of divided control of the Department.

Following the retirement of Mr.Birtwisle, the technical staff consisted solely of Mr.Evans and myself and notwithstanding the efforts made, additional staff had not been obtained by the end of the year. Under the circumstances we have been compelled to limit our activities to the bare essentials of sanitary administration.

Since the end of the year however, an additional inspector, Mr.G.Horn, has been appointed, but with Mr.J.Rooke still in H.M.Forces, we continue to operate with reduced staff. Nevertheless, the activities of the Department are being increased, and are likely to continue in the post-war years.

Housing.

The most urgent need of the community is housing accommodation - a condition general throughout the country.

I am repeatedly informed of overcrowded conditions, lack of accommodation, and general desire for separate dwellings, and it is apparent from these that additional houses are required in large numbers. An accurate assessment of this need can only be achieved by a complete and detailed survey of the district. Such a survey should be one of the Department's first contributions to post-war progress.

Existing accommodation is also revealing the ravages of the war years. Repairs and renewals become increasingly difficult, due not only to shortage of materials, but to lack of building operatives. As with other districts, our local building staffs have been transferred to those areas so badly affected by enemy action. The making good of these arrears is again a task for the post-war years.

Particulars of action taken during the year are given below:-

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit  
in consequence of informal action of Local Authority  
or their officers.....36  
(This does not include drainage,&c., works.)

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of  
which notices were served requiring defects  
to be remedied..... 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects  
were remedied after service of formal notices:-

- (a) By owners..... 1  
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners..... Nil



(b) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 11, Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation.....Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....Nil
- (3) (a) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....Nil
- (b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily as unfit.....Nil
- (c) Number of dwelling-houses converted to business premises.....Nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
  - (a) To render houses fit for human habitation.....Nil
  - (b) As to usage other than human habitation.....Nil

The following is a summary of the action taken under the Housing Acts, 1930-36, and the position at the 31st. March, 1945:-

Part I of the Act. Clearance Areas -

No. of unfit dwelling-houses demolished.....68  
No. of persons displaced.....243

Part II of the Act. Individual Unfit Houses -

No. of dwelling-houses demolished:  
Formal action.....103  
Informal action.....32  
No. of dwelling-houses closed.....27  
Parts of buildings closed.....7  
No. of persons displaced from above.....630  
No. of houses made fit:  
Formal action.....159  
Informal action.....1011

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

During the year all possible attention was devoted to the inspection and supervision of food.

The food available in the district during the year was of excellent quality and whilst some commodities were in short supply, a good variety was made available having regard to war conditions.

Milk Supply.

Although there are several producers of milk within the district, the bulk of the retail trade is in heat treated milk.

The Co-operative Industrial Society continues to operate its pasteurising plant and this alone supplies a large section of the community in addition to providing the supplies to schools.

Manorcroft Dairies have a wholesale branch within the district and supply a number of our local retailers.

Sterilized milk is also retailed by a number of shop-keepers.

During the year construction of a new cow-shed was commenced at a farm within the district. The building is to replace a former wooden structure, and on completion will ensure much better accommodation for the animals and much improved conditions generally.

Particulars of milk purveyors and producers, dairies, etc., are given below:-

No. of Wholesale Traders and Producers of Milk on the register.....	5
No. of retail Purveyors of milk on the register	24
Total number of cowsheds in the district.....	7
Total number of Milk Cows.....	120
Total number of Dairy and Cowshed inspections..	41
No. of "Accredited" Producers.....	Nil

There were two licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1941, to sell milk as pasteurised, one of which was a supplementary licence.

#### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken regularly throughout the year, with the following results:-

No. of samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test.....	54
No. of samples satisfying the Methylene Blue Test.....	32
No. of samples taken of Pasteurised Milk.....	8
No. which satisfied the Prescribed Test.....	5
No. of samples submitted for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli including the above mentioned samples of Ordinary and Pasteurised Milk.....	14
No. of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.....	1
(Ordinary Milk)	

In the case of the sample of milk found to be tuberculous, this was traced back to a herd on a farm outside the District. The herd was examined by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, one cow was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and 3 more animals sent to collecting centre for slaughter there; the herd was afterwards certified to be non-tuberculous.

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Sampling under the provisions of this Act was carried out during the year, and results were as follows:-

Total number of samples taken:-

Informal.....	109
Formal.....	17
Total.....	126

Description	Formal	Informal	Total
Milk	3	108	111
Biscuit Mixture	1	-	1
Bun Flour	1	-	1
Cocoa	2	-	2
Cornflour	1	-	1
Gelatine	3	-	3
Peas	-	1	1
Pudding Mixture	1	-	1
Semolina	1	-	1
Sugar	1	-	1
Tea	3	-	3



Of the samples taken, the following were found to be adulterated:-

No.422a.	Milk	Informal	Contained 93.3% of the minimum amount of Fat
No.442c.	Milk	Informal	Contained 96.3% do.
No.450c.	Milk	Informal	Contained 91.3% do.
No.452a.	Milk	Informal	Contained 30 parts per million of dirt - Doubtful.

The above mentioned samples were followed up by further samples, all of which proved genuine.

No.434      Gelatine      Formal      Unsuitable for the preparation of jellies.

In this case the suppliers of the article were written and the Gelatine in question was withdrawn from sale.

#### Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughtering was continued at the Government controlled slaughter house, and inspection of all animals and carcasses was carried out by a qualified member of the staff.

The number of slaughtermen licensed was 14.

Figures relating to meat inspection are given below.

#### Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excl'g Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number inspected	1402	252	72	5482	230
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	Nil	1	4	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	41	13	1	25	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	3.1	5.2	2.8	0.53	0.87
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	4	14	Nil	Nil	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	122	65	Nil	Nil	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	9.0	31.4	Nil	Nil	4.8

#### Carcases, part carcasses and organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Carcases	20	1	4	3	28
Forequarters	5	-	-	-	5
Hindquarters	11	-	-	-	11
Briskets	4	-	-	-	4
Shin	1	-	-	-	1
Loin	-	-	-	1	1
Heads	103	-	-	9	112
Plucks	-	-	8	4	12
Lungs	163	-	-	-	163
Livers	106	1	17	-	124
Hearts	9	-	-	-	9
Kidneys	15	-	-	-	15
Udders	7	-	-	-	7
Intestines	20	-	1	-	21



# Diseases.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis	205	-	-	11	216
Actinomycosis	2	-	-	-	2
Abscesses	30	1	-	1	32
Angioma	5	-	-	-	5
Dropsy	-	-	2	-	2
Anaemia	-	-	1	-	1
Pyæmia	-	1	-	-	1
Parasitic	6	-	23	-	29
Bacillary Necrosis	1	-	-	-	1
Pericarditis	3	-	-	-	3
Pleurisy	-	-	1	-	1
Peritonitis	-	-	1	-	1
Mammitis	1	-	-	-	1
Degeneration	1	-	-	-	1
Bruised	5	-	-	1	6
Moribund	-	-	1	-	1

Other foodstuffs surrendered as being unfit for human consumption included the following:-

273½ cwt's Flour	102 tins Fish
19 cwt's Malt Flour	362 tins Milk
15 cwt's Oats	56 tins Beans
1181 Fish Cakes	867 tins Meat
919 Pikelets	191 tins Soup
242 Puddings	53 tins Peas
498 Oranges	18 bags Peas
70 Nets Brussels Sprouts	33 lbs Butter
14 stones Fish Fillet	21 lbs Sausages
13 lbs Bacon	27 lbs Cheese
19 tins Jam	11 lbs Raisins
60 lbs Pork Trimmings	1 Boneless Ham
105 lbs Imported Beef	

Food found to be unfit for human consumption was removed and converted for use in industrial processes.

## River Pollution.

A number of observations were made but there did not appear to be cause for action by this Department in respect of discharge from factories or other premises.

## Water Supply.

The results of sampling are shewn below.

### Public Supply

No.	Date	Sample taken at	No. of Presumptive B.Coli in 100 ml. of water.	Remarks
1.	18.1.44	Town Hall	None	Satisfactory
2.	18.1.44	Lock Lane	None	do.
3.	18.1.44	Redhill Rd.	None	do.
4.	18.1.44	Carlton St.	None	do.

Our supplies of water are purchased in bulk from adjoining authorities, viz: Wakefield Corporation, Pontefract Borough and Tadcaster Rural District.

Supplies throughout the year were sufficient in quantity and of an excellent standard.

All permanent dwellings within the district are provided with a piped supply of water and there are no communal stand pipes.

190.100.8/45.S.I.

A number of temporary structures are not provided with pip d supplies.

Factories Act, 1937.

Inspection of factories was carried out so far as was found possible with depleted staff.

In two cases sanitary accommodation was reported to be short of lighting, and in one limewashing was overdue. The occupiers in all cases remedied the defects.

Seven certificates were issued for means of escape in case of fire.

Air Pollution.

Observations were carried out at two stations, one in the centre of the town and one at Redhill. The results for sootfall and sulphur content are tabulated below.

Month	Carlton Street		Redhill	
	<u>Sootfall.</u>	<u>Sulphur.</u>	<u>Sootfall.</u>	<u>Sulphur.</u>
	Tons per Sq.Mile per month.	MGMS per day	Tons per Sq.Mile per month.	MGMS per day.
January	29.47	5.51	16.1	-
February	46.23	4.13	8.8	3.12
March	15.47	3.93	7.28	-
April	48.75	2.45	10.004	-
May	Bottle dislodged	2.45	22.02	3.77
June	28.99	2.2	16.16	-
July	12.63	2.52	19.19	2.2
August	Bottle dislodged	2.17	29.38	-
September	7.26	3.31	12.115	2.15
October	12.75	3.32	15.007	-
November	27.40	4.00	19.94	2.71
December	Bottle broken by frost.	5.58	12.557	-

Annual Sootfall.

Carlton Street - 305.28 tons per sq.mile.  
Redhill - 188.55 tons per sq.mile.

Sulphur Estimation.

Carlton Street - 3.46 milligrammes of SO<sub>3</sub> per day.  
Redhill - 2.79 do. do.

The following complaints were received and dealt with:-

1. Dust emission from industrial plant.  
In this case improvements were carried out to the plant and the process later discontinued.
2. Emission of smoke from factory chimney.  
In this case the nuisance arose from neglect of stoking apparatus, and a warning was issued. This achieved the desired result.
3. Emission of smoke from factory chimney.  
Serious difficulty, experienced in the previous year, continued for a period, but the installation of automatic stoking apparatus brought about some improvement, although not completely solving the problem.



4. Emission of fumes from Malt Roasting.  
This was investigated and the owners attention drawn to the condition. Works are now in progress with a view to abating the nuisance.
5. Emission of fumes from Chemical Works.  
This condition was referred to H.K. Inspector of Alkali Works, and it was found that the emission was not in excess of the legal amount.

#### Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Disinfection after infectious disease was carried out by spraying and fumigation.

Disinfestation for vermin received careful attention during the year. All changes in tenancy of Council houses were supervised by the Department and disinfestation was carried out where required. 92 houses inspected under this head and the furniture and effects of 3 families were subjected to treatment before removal to the Council owned houses.

Private dwellings were also inspected and 40 received treatment.

Arrangements are in operation at the depot for the defestation of bedding and clothing of persons treated under the Scabies Order. The clothing is collected from the Clinics in bins, and defestation is done by steam.

#### Drainage, Sewerage and Sanitary Alterations.

Works carried out during the year 1944 are summarised below:-

Privies abolished (redundant).....	Nil
Privies converted into water closets .....	Nil
Slop closets converted to water closets.....	2
Water closets abolished.....	Nil
Water closets (additional) provided to existing buildings.....	9
Drains and water closets reconstructed or repaired.....	32
Drains, water closets, etc., opened or cleansed.....	245
Ashpits (wet) abolished.....	Nil
Ashpits (dry) abolished.....	Nil
Ashbins provided in substitution for ashpits.....	Nil
Chemical closets (new).....	Nil
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	Nil
Ashbins abolished.....	Nil

Statement of sanitary defects or nuisances found and results of action:-

Defects or nuisances found.....	668 (premises)
Number carried over from 1943.....	210
Number abated during 1944.....	500
Number outstanding end of 1944.....	378
Notices issued:	
Informal notices	271
Statutory do.	1
Complied with	162
Complied with	1

#### Petroleum Storage.

There were issued during the year 49 licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium; the quantity allowed to be stored under licence was 463,032 gallons of petroleum spirit and 2,912 lbs of carbide of calcium.



## Rats and Mice Destruction.

Work of inspection and destruction has been carried out during the past year with satisfactory results.

Private properties dealt with included dwelling houses, allotments, factories, shops, warehouses and mills.

Council property was also dealt with and included all sewage works, certain tips and the Market.

Directions were issued by the Ministry of Food to remedy infestation by rats in sewers, drains and culverts, administered by the Council. This work was carried out during June and July with the following results:-

	<u>1st.Treatment</u>	<u>2nd.Treatment</u>
Total number of manholes baited	958	830
Average number of pre-bait takes	175	110
Total number of poison takes	239	98
Estimated number of rats destroyed	2407	1000

Subsequent treatments have been carried out and the results indicate that certain areas have become re-infested since last year's treatment. These sections have now been dealt with.

A number of occupiers refused our offer of assistance, and statutory action under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, had to be taken in respect of five premises.

This work is being carried out by the full-time ratcatcher employed by the Council, with additional assistance from the Department, whenever necessary. This operator has been trained in all the modern methods of rodent control, and is kept informed of any improvements recommended in the work of destruction.

## Tents, Vans and Sheds.

During the winter of 1943 and the spring of 1944, an influx of moveable dwellings occurred within the district and serious nuisance from the use of two portions of land as caravan sites; in no case was application made for licence.

The owners of both sites were written and as a result one site was cleared without further action, but in the second case informal action failed to achieve any result and legal proceedings were instituted against both the owner of the land and the occupiers of the van.

The complaints were heard at the Castlford Police Court, and a penalty of £1 was imposed on each of the defendants together with an order to remove the vans. The site was subsequently cleared.

## Public Cleansing.

All the figures under this heading refer to the year ended 31st.March,1945.

The work of public cleansing was well maintained throughout the year in spite of the difficulties occasioned by war conditions.

Weekly collections of household refuse were made throughout the year with the exception of a few occasions in the winter months. Every endeavour was made during the collection to keep separate those materials so vitally necessary to the war effort, and these efforts were further supplemented at the tips and the destructor. Whilst the material so salvaged was in the region of 600 tons it should have been much higher, having regard to our population. It is with regret that I draw attention to the apathetic attitude of so many of our people. As in previous years, a special effort was organized to provide reading material for the Forces and some 7,000 books and periodicals were despatched through the Post Office channels.

Having regard to the large number of books collected in previous years, the result was satisfactory.

Tipping was continued throughout the year at Healdfield Road, and at the close of the year very little work remained to be done.

The destructor continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year.

Work of street cleansing called for special attention during the months of January and February when severe frost and snow rendered the road surfaces difficult.

In previous reports the work of the Ambulance Service and of Transport was included in this heading, but with the retirement of Mr.T.E.Birtwisle, the Ambulance Service was transferred to the Medical Officer of Health, whilst a separate Transport Department was brought into being. All vehicles used by the Department are hired from the Transport Department on an hourly basis.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins	19,367	-
Ashpits ( ry)	375	-
Ashpits (wet)	663	-
Shop Refuse	589	14
Cesspools	2,202	-
Total	23,195	14

The cost of this was £9,995.

Market refuse removed during the year was 262 tons 10 cwts, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

In addition to this, trade-people and others conveyed to the destructor and to the tips, a considerable quantity of trade refuse.

Destructor ash and the cleansing of the grit arrester necessitated the removal of 143 tons 7 cwts of material, whilst 274 tons 3 cwts of covering material was provided at the Healdfield tip.

Refuse was disposed of as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts
Ashbins )	19,367	-
Ashpits (dry) )	375	-
Ashpits (wet) )	663	-
Destructor waste	142	7
Street cleansing	1,060	9
	21,607	16
Add covering material	274	3
Total	24,311	19

At a cost of £1156.

At the Destructor:-

	Tons	Cwts
Shop Refuse	588	14
Market Refuse	262	10
General Trade Waste	752	-
Total	1603	4

At a cost of £313.

Salvageable material either collected separately or extracted from the refuse at the tips and destructor was as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs
Paper	236	15	1
Ferrous Metals	6	6	-
Non-Ferrous Metals		8	2
Textiles	5	5	2
Rubber	3	7	1
Bones	6	6	1
Kitchen Waste	285	-	-
Bottles & Jars	21	7	-
Cullet	45	3	-
Total	609	18	3

The cost of collecting this material amounted to £3520 and the income produced was £2646.

### Analysis of Expenditure.

#### Refuse Collection.

Fillers - Wages	£4619	
Drivers - Wages	£1630	
Vehicle Hire	£3275	
Miscellaneous	£48	
Cesspool Cleansing	£423	£9995

#### Refuse Disposal.

##### Destructor.

Wages	£274	
Repairs	£1	
Fuel	£106	
Vehicle Hire	£25	
Loan Charges	£184	
Miscellaneous	£23	£613

##### Tips.

Wages	£1085	
Repairs	£1	
Vehicle Hire	£69	
Miscellaneous	£1	£1156

##### Salvage.

Gross Cost	£3520	
less income	£2646	£874

Total £12638

### Standard Costs.

#### Nett Expenditure.

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
A. Cost as rate in the pound		1	2			2.4		1.	4.4
B.(i) Cost per ton		8.	7.4		1.	4		9.	11.4
(ii) Cost per 1000 pop. (Estimated at 38000)	263.	0.	7	46.11.	0		309.	11.	7
(iii) Cost per 1000 premises. (Estimated at 12000)	832.18.		4	147. 8.	4		980.	6.	8

C. Weight of refuse collected per 1000 population per day = 33.4 cwts.



## Street Cleansing.

The service includes street sweeping, gulley cleansing, snow removal and street gritting.

Sweeping was performed by a continuation of gang and beat systems. Twentytwo sweepers are engaged full-time and one part-time, each having his own allotted beat.

On each week-day the principal shopping streets were swept prior to business hours by two gangs of sweepers, the sweepings being collected by motor vehicle. The work occupied some two hours and on completion the gangs broke up and each man attended to his own beat and district. The principal streets were also swept during the early hours of Sunday and Bank Holiday mornings.

During the year gulley cleansing was carried out by two vacuum gulley emptiers. The Karrier 400 gallon vehicle (purchased in 1934) was replaced by a Dennis machine of 750 gallons capacity. The total number of gullies cleansed was 17,540.

I regret that circumstances did not permit the keeping of records of the length and area of road surface swept during the year.

## Snow Removal and Street Gritting.

During the months of January and February severe weather made gritting imperative on many occasions, whilst falls of snow called for removal measures.

For gritting purposes four trailer gritters were engaged and these produced an excellent coating whilst spreading at a quick pace. Two snow ploughs were available for carriageways, both being of the curved blade type, attachable to the chassis of several of our vehicles. In addition three horse-drawn footpath ploughs were purchased and these proved exceedingly useful.

The Department was handicapped by the shortage of casual labour, and in order to overcome the conditions, the existing outdoor staff worked long hours on many occasions.

The snow ploughs were operated throughout the whole of the twenty-four hours, the operators working in shifts.

Work of snow removal and gritting carried out on County Roads is reimbursed in full. In the case of sweeping, the repayment is on a graded basis according to cost.

### Analysis of Expenditure.

#### Sweeping.

Wages	£3248	
Tools	£102	
Cart R pairs	£3	
Vehicle Hire	<u>£199</u>	£3552

#### Gulley Cleansing.

Wages	£400	
Vehicle Hire	£353	
Tools	£1	
Miscellaneous	<u>£12</u>	£776

#### Gritting.

Wages	£198	
Vehicle Hire	£102	
Machine Repairs	£4	
Materials	<u>£264</u>	£568

#### Snow Removal.

Wages	£202	
Vehicle Hire	<u>£134</u>	£336
Cleansing Main Roads	£1034	<u>£1034</u>

Standard Costs.

Gross Expenditure	Street Sweeping.			Gulley Cleansing.			Gritting.			Snow Removal.			Total.			
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	
	45	86.	0	0	7	66.	0	0	5	68.	0	0	3	36.	0.	0
													6	256.	0	0

Unit Costs.

	Equivalent rate in pound														
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Cost per 1000 population	120.	13.	8	20.	3.	1	14.	18.	11	8.	16.	10	164.	12.	6
Cost per 1000 gullies cleared	-	-	-	43.	15.	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.	15.	0

## Civil Defence.

Throughout the year the Department maintained the following services:- Decontamination, Food Decontamination and Ambulance.

Our own workmen continued to be the mainstay of the general decontamination service, whilst the personnel of the food decontamination service was mainly drawn from the food distributing trades.

During the year we were asked to stage a demonstration of decontamination, using a small quantity of active mustard gas. This was arranged to incorporate both general and food decontamination, and personnel from other Civil Defence Services in the district. The demonstration was later repeated before an audience of Civil Defence officers drawn from all parts of the Riding.

## Conclusion.

The year under review has brought many changes within the Department, and the circumstances created by war conditions have added to the difficulties.

I desire to express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence reposed in me, and further to thank Mr. Ffrangcon Evans and the staff, both indoor and outdoor for the loyal assistance rendered throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

E.J. WINFIELD.

Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Department,  
Cinder Lane,  
Castleford.  
17th. August, 1945.



